

United States Arsenal
St. Louis, Missouri.

HABS No. Mo. ~~11-11-11~~ ~~11-11-11~~
Incl.

HABS
Mo
96 SALU

23-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

ADDENDUM

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

W.T. Trueblood, District Officer,
1520 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Eugene L. Kleitech, Deputy District Officer,
1592 Arcade Building, St. Louis, Mo.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
DISTRICT OF MISSOURI (NO. 1.)

HABS
MO.

No-
PROJECT NO. 111 ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

96 SALU

23-

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL

Ft. of Arsenal Street,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Buildings consist of eight (8) one story stone structures in very good condition. Original roof covering destroyed.

Date of erection. Buildings 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, 11-4, in 1830. And, buildings 11-5, 11-6, 11-7 and 11-8 were erected in 1832.

This property is owned by the United States Government.

Building 11-1, was used as a Gun Carriage House.

Building 11-2. During the Civil War this building was used as Headquarters and General Lyons planned his movements of May 10, 1861 here. This structure is now used as a residence.

Building 11-3. The Old Guard House. In this building was placed some captured prisoners brought back by General Lyons.

Building 11-4. This buildings was used as a Magazine for Small Arms.

Buildings No. 11-5, 11-6, 11-7 and 11-8. These buildings were used for the manufacture of powder and ammunition.

In the year 1827 a Board of Officers from Washington recommended the purchase of a forty-four (44) acre tract of land from the farm of Arend Rutgers, lying between Carondelet (now Broadway) and the Mississippi River. The sum of Eight Thousand Five Hundred (\$8,500.) Dollars was paid for the site.

The St. Louis Arsenal became an important institution and had much to do with the winning of the West in the Civil War.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
DISTRICT OF MISSOURI (NO. 1.)

HABS

MO.

96-SALU

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PROJECT NO. 11 - ~~12-11-8 Inclusive~~ - Cont'd.

The possession of the Arsenal and its valuable supplies was a matter of supreme importance to the Union.

General Lyons, military genius, broke up an attempt to carry Missouri in the Confederacy, and this became a most important ammunition supply point for the troops operating in the Mississippi Valley.

After the end of the Civil War, in 1876, it was turned over to the War Department as a recruiting depot. From 1886 to 1912 it served as a military clothing depot. Now it is known as St. Louis Medical Depot, which serves almost the entire United States (military) with medical supplies.

EUGENE L. PLEITSCH.

 4/3/37

Addendum to:
United States Arsenal
Second and Arsenal Streets
St. Louis City
Missouri

HABS No. MO-111

HABS
MO,
96-SALV.
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PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

UNITED STATES ARSENAL

HABS No. MO-111

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Location: Second and Arsenal Streets, St. Louis City, Missouri.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The U.S. Arsenal "...consists of a group of red-brick and gray-limestone buildings enclosed by a limestone wall on the north and south sides, and by an ornamental fence made of musket barrels on the west side. The arsenal was established in 1827 on a 44-acre tract. Small arms and ammunition were manufactured here, and military supplies dispensed to the United States troops in the West. Eight of the original stone buildings erected in 1830 remain. The three red-brick buildings used as barracks were built about 1856. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Missouri secessionists planned to capture the arsenal, but they were kept from doing so by the surrender of Camp Jackson... - a victory for Union forces which proved a decisive factor in preserving Missouri for the Union. Following the Civil War, the importance of the arsenal diminished; since 1922 it has served as the St. Louis Medical Depot."

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Missouri, Missouri, A Guide to the "Show Me" State, (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1941), 318.

PROJECT INFORMATION

The Piaget-van Ravenswaay Survey consists of a number of photographs, primarily of sites and structures in Missouri, which were taken before 1938 by Alexander Piaget and after that by Paul Piaget, both in conjunction with Charles van Ravenswaay. Photographs of buildings were incorporated into the HABS collection in 1985 by Laura Rupp and in 1986 by Deborah Fulton, HABS historians. A master list is available in the ~~MO-1800~~ records for MO-1800.